1 2 3 4	HADLEY BATCHELDER Arbitrator/Mediator 17865 Lyons Valley Road Jamul, CA 91935-3748 Telephone: (619) 468-9335 Fax: (619) 468-9325 Email: batchelderdrs@hughes.net	
5	CA State Bar Number: 36730	
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10	In the Matter of an Arbitration between	FMCS Case Number Unknown
11	United Steel Workers, Local 560L	Arrowhead No. 060824-59093-A
12	and	Grievance No. 13-2006
13	Arrowhead Products	AWARD OF ARBITRATOR
14	Grievant: The Local	Date of Hearing January 18, 2007
15	THE HEARING & PROCESS	
16	On January 18, 2007, a binding arbitration hearing took place between the United Steel	
17	Workers Local 560L (hereafter "Union") and Arrowhead Products Corporation (hereafter "Com	
18	pany"). The real party in interest was and is employee Harry Bonds who was promoted to Brak	
19	Operator by the Company. The Union takes issue with this promotion. The hearing took place	
20	at the Marriott Meeting Room, 4931 Katella Avenue, Los Alamitos, CA. The hearing was pur-	
21	suant to Article 4, Section 2 of the Agreement by and between the captioned parties effective	
22	March 31, 2003. The Union and was represented by DAVID J. KINS, Sub-District Director,	
23	District 12, USW and the Company was represented by WARREN L. NELSON, Attorney. At	
24	the close of the evidentiary part of the hearing the Parties were given leave to file closing briefs	
25	within thirty days of receipt of the transcript. The Parties did submit briefs on or about March	
26	21. This Award followed.	
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ISSUE(S)

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Although there was no agreed statement of the issue, the arbitrator for simplicity adopts the issue more or less as stated in the Union brief: to wit, Did the Company properly or improperly award the job of Brake Operator to Mr. Harry Bonds and, if not, what should the remedy be?

FACTS (as found by the Arbitrator)

The Union and the Company are parties to a collective bargaining agreement, referenced above and hereafter called "Agreement." The Agreement sets forth management prerogatives that are typical including the right "to hire, promote, discharge or discipline for cause" employees (Agreement, Article 2). These rights are not without limits and Article 8:1.6 of the Agreement states "Among employees determined by the company personally qualified to meet the minimum requirements of the job, the most senior employee shall be given preference in filling the new jobs, filling vacancies and in departmental transfers." Testimony at the hearing established that the Agreement meant that if no senior employees met the minimum qualifications, the Company could either hire a less senior employee who met the minimum qualifications or recruit such an employee from outside the Company. On or about March 22, 2006, the vacancy in the "brake operator" position was posted. The posting set out the minimum qualifications for the position. Eight employees interviewed for the position and the department supervisor determined that only Mr. Bonds met the minimum qualifications. In fact, the Union does not contest that all other senior employees did not meet the minimum qualifications. Apparently the sole factual claim of the Union is that Mr. Bonds did not meet the qualification either.

At this juncture the arbitrator notes almost parenthetically that there are matters at work in this case that are *sub rosa*, or unstated and not part of the facts presented at the hearing. The arbitrator infers from some facts presented that Mr. Bonds is not a dues-paying Union member and, according to testimony, he has brought an unfair labor claim before the National Labor Relations Board. This unsettling undercurrent adds drama to this grievance, but not a lot of light. That is because the testimony established that Mr. Bonds had the minimum qualifications and that the promotion was, therefore, proper. There is an unanswered question about the extent of the exchange of information between the parties leading to this hearing. For example, the arbitrator was told that the Union examined Mr. Bond's employment application and believed that it proved Mr. Bond's lack of minimum qualifications. Management of the Company, relying on the phrase "determined by the company personally qualified to meet the minimum requirements of the job" believes that gives the Company unfettered discretion to determine the qualifications of an applicant. It is also possible that privacy concerns are behind some of the Company's actions in this case.

It seems to this arbitrator that this hearing would have been unnecessary had the Union representatives asked the right questions of the right people. It also seems to this arbitrator that "workplace harmony" seems to be flagging here and that the Company owes it to the Union to at least explain why the senior people were "passed over" in such a way as to engender trust. When the Union seemed concerned by the fact that Bonds' old employment application did not really tell the whole story, either the Union should have made pointed inquiry or, even without an inquiry, the Company should have explained to the Union that the old employment application did not tell the whole story about Mr. Bonds and that he met the minimum qualifications because of prior work experience that was not fully detailed or elaborated on his employment application. Mr. Bonds put it quite simply: when he applied for the job he did not want to appear over qualified and so he "abbreviated" some of his prior work experience on the application.

ANALYSIS

The concerns of the Union are factually unfounded. Mr. Bonds was fully qualified for the position and none of the other more senior applicants were qualified.

<u>AWARD</u>

The grievance is denied.	
Respectfully submitted,	
March 29, 2007.	
	HADLEY BATCHELDER, Arbitrator